

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

PUBLICATION OFFICE:  
734 FIFTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST.

Entered at the post-office at Washington, D. C.  
as second-class mail matter.

Published Every Morning in the Year by  
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY.

Under the Direction of  
SCOTT C. BONE, Editor  
HENRY L. WEST, Business Manager

Telephone Main 3300. (Private Branch Exchange.)

Subscription Rates by Carrier or Mail.  
Daily and Sunday.....30 cents per month  
Daily and Sunday.....\$2.00 per year  
Daily, without Sunday.....10 cents per month  
Daily, without Sunday.....\$1.00 per year  
Sunday, without daily.....\$2.00 per year

No attention will be paid to anonymous  
contributions, and no communication to  
the editor will be printed except under the  
name of the writer.

Manuscripts offered for publication will  
be returned if unavailable, but stamps  
should be sent with the manuscript for  
that purpose.

All communications intended for this  
newspaper, whether for the daily or the  
Sunday issue, should be addressed to  
THE WASHINGTON HERALD.

New York Representative, J. C. WILBERDING  
SPECIAL AGENT, Brunswick Building.  
Chicago Representative, BARNARD & BRAN-  
HAM, Boyce Building.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1910.

President Taft and Mr. Pinchot

A letter to Mr. Gifford Pinchot, written  
by President Taft at Beverly, Mass., last  
September, has been incorporated in the  
record of the Pinchot-Ballinger investiga-  
tion.

It is quite the most illuminating chapter  
of the whole unhappy controversy. It  
throws a sidelight upon the President's  
fine character that must abash his critics  
and put to shame those individuals and  
those newspapers that have questioned his  
loyalty to the late Chief Forester and  
sought to cast doubt upon the administra-  
tion's devotion to the cause of conserva-  
tion.

One cannot read this letter without a  
feeling of deepest sympathy with the  
President in the trying position confront-  
ing him. He wrote frankly, full-heartedly,  
ingenuously.

His desire was manifest to be just and  
fair and to do his duty.

He could not see a member of his Cab-  
inet, absolutely guiltless of wrong intent or  
wrong-doing, as he believed, sacrificed  
upon the altar of public clamor without  
coming to his defense. "It is my duty as  
his chief," he said, "with the knowledge  
that I have of his official integrity and  
his lack of culpability, to declare it to the  
public and to do him justice, however great  
inconvenience may arise in other re-  
spects."

But while this steadfast in support of  
Secretary Ballinger, he was equally mind-  
ful of the splendid public service Mr. Pin-  
chot had rendered, and intensely desirous  
of sparing him the slightest embarrass-  
ment in connection with the Glavis  
charges. He did not wish to bring him  
into the controversy at all. He wrote:

"I am aware from the tone of your letter, and  
from your conversation with me, that you do  
not give to Mr. Ballinger the confidence and trust  
which I do; and in this respect I think you do  
Mr. Ballinger injustice. I think you have allowed  
your enthusiastic interest in the cause of conserva-  
tion and your impatience at legal obstacles and  
difficulties to mislead you in this regard, and that  
Glavis himself has led you to regard as suspicious  
a number of things which, when weighed in the  
light of all the circumstances now shown, are  
lacking in evidential force to sustain such a griev-  
ous charge as that of bad faith against officials  
who have heretofore shown themselves to be en-  
tirely trustworthy."

No more magnificent tribute was ever  
paid a subordinate official of the govern-  
ment by a Chief Executive than this to  
Mr. Pinchot. "I should consider it one of  
the greatest losses that my administration  
could sustain if you were to leave it."

And this:  
"I wish you to know that I have the utmost  
confidence in your conscientious desire to serve  
the government and the public, in the intensity of  
your purpose to achieve success in the matter of  
conservation of national resources, and in the im-  
mense value of what you have done and propose  
to do with reference to forestry and kindred  
methods of conservation; and that I am thoroughly  
in sympathy with all of these policies and pur-  
poses to do everything that I can to maintain them.  
Insisting only that the action for which I become  
responsible, or for which my administration be-  
comes responsible, shall be within the law."

Here was an expression of complete  
confidence in Mr. Pinchot, of thorough  
sympathy with the conservation policies  
and of the administration's purpose to  
maintain those policies "within the law."  
The most ardent champion of the con-  
servation cause could reasonably ask no  
more.

Finally, read this conclusion of the  
President's letter to Mr. Pinchot:

"I must bring public discussion between depart-  
ments and bureaus to an end. It is most  
morning and subversive of governmental dis-  
cipline and efficiency. I want you to help me in  
this. I can enforce teamwork if I can keep public  
servants out of newspaper discussion."

Not only did he want Mr. Pinchot to  
remain at the head of the Forest Service,  
but he earnestly asked for his help to  
preserve discipline and promote efficiency.  
We all know what happened in the course  
of a short time. The Chief Forester, disre-  
garding the President's friendly counsel,  
did allow himself to become involved in  
the Glavis controversy. More than that,  
he put himself in an attitude of insubor-  
dination and thus forced upon the Presi-  
dent the unwilling and reluctant duty of  
relieving him.

The pending investigation, as it appears  
to us, deals with opinion rather than fact.  
The country will not follow, or care to  
follow, its tiresome details and confusing  
ramifications. Its outcome will leave the  
partisans of both sides of the same opin-  
ion still, no doubt. But this letter written  
at Beverly—this candid, unreserved com-  
munication from friend to friend—illumi-  
nates the case as nothing else has done  
and will impress a fair-minded public  
more deeply than all other phases of the  
controversy combined.

"There is in Flushing, N. Y., a man  
who has thirty-two children, and his  
neighbors report that he never makes any  
complaint about the high cost of living,"  
notes the Chicago Record-Herald. Doubt-  
less the man long ago became completely  
reconciled to his fate.

"Bill, Senator Gordon omitted to note  
that Mr. Rockefeller and his associates  
had a chance to get rid of \$20,000,000 of  
that burdensome wealth at a single  
stroke, and entirely failed to grasp it,"  
says the Pittsburgh Dispatch. That is  
just the point the Senator was emphasiz-

ing. His profound sorrow for Mr. Rock-  
efeller is based on the idea that the oil  
king does not understand the noble art  
of getting rid of his money like a gen-  
tleman.

Retailers and the Trusts.

A curious phase of the cost of living  
problem dwells somewhere within the  
great difference between the wholesale  
cost of fresh beef and the retail price  
exact of the consumer. Beef that sells  
for a fraction less than 9 cents per pound  
wholesale brings all the way from 15  
to 40 cents per pound at retail. There is  
a most astonishing expansion in the value  
of meat somewhere along the line be-  
tween the wholesaler's warehouse and the  
retailer's shop. Who gets the benefit,  
and why?

If this remarkable difference is because  
of the great cost of handling the meat at  
retail, the expense of house to house  
delivery, store rent, clerk hire, and so  
forth and so on, then we need not be sur-  
prised to find before many more days  
have passed that the retail field of com-  
mercial endeavor is attracting the direct  
attention of the big trusts with a "few  
to their activity therein."

The great pro-trust argument is that,  
through organization, conservation, sim-  
plification, and control it is possible for  
vast combinations in trade to handle  
products at minimum cost, and hence,  
deliver them to consumers ultimately at a  
cheaper price. The big manufacturing  
concerns—the meat packers, for instance  
—eliminate to an approximate entirety  
the factor of waste. Everything is utilized  
to a profitable purpose. No labor is  
duplicated; all unnecessary labor is elimi-  
nated.

If there is a waste of energy and capital  
incident to the retailing of beef, if  
indiscriminate retailing does result in a  
cost to the consumer far in excess of  
what it might be made through more  
compact and businesslike methods—  
trust methods, indeed—it may so fall out  
that the trusts will sit up and take  
notice thereof. And if the trusts—the  
beef trust, for example—can, and will,  
reduce the surprising margin between  
present wholesale prices and present re-  
tail prices, why should not the consumer  
half the trusts as blessings in disguise,  
despite his hostile opinions to the con-  
trary previously entertained?

If ever the trusts are able to shift  
the responsibility—real or imaginary—for  
the high cost of living from their shoul-  
ders to the innocent and heretofore  
demure retailer, why, then, the trust  
problem of the future is apt to assume  
a somewhat different complexion from  
that it has been wont to wear these many  
years. And, therefore, while neither  
affirming nor denying anything in gen-  
eral or particular, it is pertinent, never-  
theless, to inquire: Who gets the as-  
tounding difference between the whole-  
sale price of fresh beef and the retail  
price, and why?

Military-Naval Retired List.

Naval personnel legislation is formally  
before Congress by virtue of a special  
message which has been sent in by Presi-  
dent Taft backing up a project devised in  
the Navy Department by a special board.  
The details of the plan have not been  
made known, and there appears to be no  
chance of serious discussion of the ques-  
tion at this session of Congress, notwith-  
standing the assurance that the enact-  
ment of the departmental measure would  
impose little or no additional cost for  
personnel maintenance. This desirable  
economy is to be effected by a new sys-  
tem of retirement, which shall have grad-  
uated pay instead of the three-quarter  
rate now applied impartially to officers.  
By this means it will be possible to retire  
more officers at less total expense for  
their maintenance on the retired list. Per-  
haps the officers who are thus directly  
affected will interpose objection to such  
a measure. They may be counted on to  
entertain objections to it, certainly, if the  
plan is put into operation in the way  
which seems to be contemplated by the  
authors of the naval personnel bill. It  
may be possible, however, to arrange the  
retirement so that, regardless of the  
graduated pay based on length of service,  
individuals will not be adversely affected.  
If that is the case, there will be expense  
which Congress is likely to regard with  
disfavor.

When it comes to considering elimina-  
tion in the military-naval service as a  
means of helping promotion, the executive  
authorities are playing with fire. No one  
may tell where Congress will end in its  
attempt at reform, once it takes up the  
question of retirement. There has been  
altogether too much favoritism in promo-  
tion before and after retirement in both  
the army and navy. With a vast num-  
ber of rear admirals and brigadier gen-  
erals and major generals on the re-  
tired list, many of whom possess that  
rank by advancement without having  
discharged the duties of the grade, there  
is a field for Congressional attack likely  
to be availed of by the critics. Congress  
has done much for the military-naval per-  
sonnel in the last three or four years,  
and if there are "humps" existing or  
threatened to block promotion, it may  
easily result in Congress shutting off the  
number of new appointments in order to re-  
lieve the congestion at the bottom of the  
list, instead of adding to the higher grades  
to effect the relief at the top. Then, too,  
if members of the retired list are receiving  
too much pay on the three-quarter basis,  
Congress may decide that the reduction  
to 50 per cent of active pay will be profit-  
able legislation. Altogether, those who  
have to do with military-naval personnel  
legislation may find it advantageous to  
proceed with caution.

Chicago telephone companies have de-  
termined to employ no hells girls under  
a given size and weight. Perhaps, some  
Windy City men will be a trifle more  
careful in the future how they indulge  
in back talk to telephone girls.

In the recent English elections, one  
man traveled 1,147 miles in order to vote  
twenty-three times. A Philadelphia re-  
porter would consider that a horrible  
waste of energy and an unheard of cover-  
ing of unnecessary territory.

"The question whether clothes make  
the woman is again under discussion,"  
says the Philadelphia Press. And it will  
be settled in the affirmative, as usual,  
and by the women, at that.

Eftsoon the days will be at hand when  
we shall sing of daffodils and babbling  
brooks and shady nooks and lambskin  
on the green hills. Oh, we shall war-

ble loud and long of sunshine and that  
sort of thing. Because, tra la—also ha-  
ha—you see, 'twill soon be gentle spring!

Mr. Roosevelt has no middle name. It  
appears. However, few people ever get  
real mad with the former President, so  
it does not matter.

The American people seem somewhat  
slow to accept Mr. Peary in the light of  
a genuine hero.

Mention of Mr. Frank Hitchcock as a  
prospective Senator from Arizona does  
not appear to have run up the tempera-  
ture of Statehood enthusiasm enough to  
be noticed.

Whatever Rostand may have stolen and  
incorporated in "Chanteclair," we feel  
safe in assuming that the beautiful bal-  
lad, "Fine Feathers Don't Make Fine  
Birds," escaped.

The first time the president of the  
American League calls around to collect  
that \$25,000 salary he should watch care-  
fully that the cashier does not palm off a  
rain check on him.

"Jeff Davis is selfish. He wants all the  
Standard Oil piped into him," says the  
Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune. Mr.  
Davis' great specialty, of course, is add-  
ing fuel to the flames.

"A Boston eloquentist has introduced  
a series of readings made up of selec-  
tions from the Congressional Record,"  
says the Rochester Post-Express. Well,  
as Adam inquired when first Eve dawned  
upon his vision, "What do you know  
about that?"

"The only remedy for F. Hopkinson  
Smith is to come back to Baltimore,"  
observes the Baltimore Sun. And that,  
admittedly, would be heroic treatment.

The \$10 hog has arrived. The 10-cent  
hog still remains the common or gar-  
den variety, however.

"A Missouri man asked \$50,000 for three  
fingers," says a headline in a contem-  
porary. He is not a true Southern gen-  
tleman, no matter what else he may be.

There is no complaint from headquar-  
ters that tax returns are showing an up-  
ward tendency, however.

That proposed Indian statue in New  
York harbor will face the Statue of  
Liberty. Lucky for the Indian. Other-  
wise, Liberty might swat him one with  
her big bronze torch.

CHAT OF THE FORUM.

Not Guaranteed to Last.  
From the Kansas City Star.  
The beef trust may find that an immunity bill,  
like any other bill, is not guaranteed to last.

A Title for Mr. Peary.  
From the Birmingham Ledger.  
Instead of making Peary a rear admiral, why not  
make him command-in-chief of the G. A. R.?

Straight to the Mark.  
From the Philadelphia Record.  
That was a bull's-eye shot the Baltimore Sun sent  
this way when it said: "The people of Philadelphia  
are getting exactly what they voted for."

Pinchot and the Administration.  
From the Louisville Courier-Journal.  
"Gravely deceived by land pirates" is bad. But  
"grossly deceived" is worse. The administration gets  
no bill of health from the former Chief Forester.

Why the Fleet Is Needed.  
From the Philadelphia Press.  
The United States, under the Monroe doctrine, has  
assumed the protection of two continents. It cannot  
do this without a fleet equal to its responsibilities.

Secretary Meyer's Navy.  
From the New York Sun.  
The impression spread abroad that Secretary  
Meyer advocates the largest or even the most pow-  
erful navy in the world for the United States is mere  
sensationalism.

Virginia the Sole Judge.  
From the Boston Transcript.  
It is not the national government which is honor-  
ing Robert E. Lee by putting his statue in the  
Capitol, but the State of Virginia, which under the  
law is the sole judge of the qualification of its  
heroes for a place there.

Cause of War Scars.  
From the Buffalo Express.  
Representative Tawney has the explanation of the  
war scars about right when he attributes them to  
the shipbuilding interests. During the submarine  
investigation a few years ago, witnesses admitted  
that speakers were employed by the builders of sub-  
marines to make speeches on the dangers of war.

The Minority Leadership.  
From the Hartford Courant.  
John Sharp Williams did not find the House mi-  
nority leadership a bed of thornless roses, and  
Champ Clark now knows how it is himself. The  
Tammany insurgents who marched across into Tin-  
do's camp last year are still unoppressed and  
unconquered. Also he's accused of "inertia." There  
are saying that he's all good chances to score  
off the Republican majority.

Augustus Thomas, Reporter.  
From the New York Telegraph.  
Augustus Thomas was dilating on his  
life as a newspaper man the other day.  
He was exposed to his first experience  
as a journalist in St. Louis, and he en-  
tered upon his duties with considerable  
ambition, and, above all, a high literary  
spirit. His first contribution was well  
written, allusive, stylish, epigrammatic,  
but in a sense reconciled. His editor, a  
kindly and genial man, read the copy be-  
fore he sent it up to the composing  
room.

Then he called Augustus Thomas over to  
him. "Mr. Thomas," said he, "this  
article is well written—very well writ-  
ten. I understand it perfectly. But I  
am afraid that the majority of our read-  
ers, not being classically educated, will  
be unable to do so. Nor can the paper  
at present afford to send out with each  
copy a man who will demonstrate your  
meaning to each reader."

"Therefore, I must ask you to sim-  
plify."

Sanctum Confidences.  
From the Chicago Tribune.  
There was a momentary pause in the  
rattle of the typewriters.

"Rivers," asked Brookes, "what do you  
understand to be the net result of the  
election in Great Britain?"

"I believe the voters found the House  
of Lords guilty," said Rivers. "but they  
gave 'em an indeterminate sentence."

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

ANCIENT HISTORY.  
Alexander went to war.  
Got up his dander.  
All the Persians fled afar  
From Alexander.

Here of ten thousand tales  
And as many ditties,  
Alec gathered loot in bales,  
Took Asia's cities.  
Alexander grabbed them all.  
That was the juncture.  
When Damascus got a fall,  
Tyr got a puncture.

The Observant Manager.  
"I think a few bargain matinees might  
go well."  
"At what prices?"  
"Oh, forty-nine cents ought to make an  
attractive figure."

Of the First Water.  
"What did Cholly give you in the way  
of a new dress present?"  
"A tiara set with perfectly matched pork  
chops."

Making Money.  
"How would you like to be America's  
post laureate?"  
"I couldn't afford the honor. I am al-  
ready post laureate of a prosperous bean  
packery."

Early Birds.  
The seagulls coos its love.  
The pterodactyls sing;  
And here we have a sample of  
A prehistoric spring.

Tied to the Track.  
"Then you think that motormen are  
more cautious than chauffeurs?"  
"They have to be. They can't swerve  
if the pedestrian loses his head."

His Occupation.  
"He had a good business but he lost it."  
"Did he drink?"  
"No; but he was too busy being a  
prominent citizen to attend to anything  
else."

Rialto Gossip.  
"I hear that Yorick Hamm has quit  
society drama for vaudeville."  
"Yes, and he's having a hard time try-  
ing to shape a bunch of epigrams into a  
monologue."

RULES ON BATHING.

Cold Plunge Sometimes More Fool-  
hardy Than Beneficial.

From the Baltimore Sun.  
An authority on bathing says that an  
application by the hand of cold water on  
the body, followed by moderate friction,  
is quite sufficient to keep the skin prop-  
erly cleaned and stimulated. He says  
that people over middle age only need  
a warm bath at bedtime twice a week.

Here are some more points of advice  
which are worth reading and remember-  
ing because they are the final word of one  
who knows.

Plunging into a tub of cold water in  
winter is of questionable value, and can  
be done with safety only by the strongest  
person.

Warm baths taken during the day  
should be followed by the application of  
cold water otherwise any person, strong  
or weak, is continually made susceptible  
to exposure.

The temperature of a bath can be  
changed when one is in it without any ill  
effects.

With the exception of a bath taken  
upon rising and before dressing, no bath  
should be taken just before or after a  
meal.

No one, however strong the constitu-  
tion, should take a cold bath when hungry  
or fatigued.

Warm baths should always be taken by  
nervous persons and by anyone as a  
means of allaying nervous irritation.

A Turkish bath is not essential to the  
welfare of the skin. Salt water bathing  
is usually overdone and often followed  
by unsatisfactory results.

The different nutritive and medicinal  
baths are practically worthless, as the  
skin has very little, if any, absorbent  
power. The effect is only local and  
merely contributes to the pleasure of the  
bath.

In a daily bath soap is unnecessary.  
It should only be applied carefully at  
the end of the day to those portions of  
the skin that have been exposed to the  
atmosphere. This daily use of soap re-  
moves the oily substances and renders  
the skin too dry for health.

The feet should be bathed twice a day  
without fail. This is to aid proper locomo-  
tion.

Next to the feet, or rather equal with  
them, the inside of the mouth must be  
cleaned twice a day. The mouth itself  
should be rubbed with a soft brush or  
cloth with a little warm water and good  
soap. The upper part of the throat should  
be gargled.

These rules are quite comforting for  
those who do not have the opportunity  
of frequent and pleasurable baths, and  
those who are faddists on the subject of  
constant tubbing will not pay attention  
to any rules.

The interesting part of this bathing  
problem is that the health authorities  
are going against the constant tubbing  
of the well-to-do people. Not long ago  
one heard nothing but bathing urged on  
every side, and the cold tub was con-  
sidered as essential to good health.

How to Be a Pessimist.

Max Jones, in New York American.  
To be a successful pessimist it is neces-  
sary to be of a very cheerful disposi-  
tion. If of a doleful disposition, pessimism  
would be such a pleasure that pres-  
ently one would cease to be pessimistic.  
The pessimist of pessimism is founded  
on the theory that the best way to en-  
joy anything is to pretend to dislike it,  
and thus keep others out of it. To be a  
pessimist practice this every sunny day:  
Find a \$100 bill on the sidewalk. Go into  
a good restaurant and order a well-  
chosen meal. With it drink a pint of  
champagne. When you have finished  
your repast and are smoking a good  
cigar, appear very grouchy and say, with  
an air of enormity, "This is a tough  
world." When you can do this properly  
you are ready to take up pessimism in  
earnest.

A Star That Winks.

From Harper's Weekly.  
There is in the constellation Pegasus  
a little variable star that may reason-  
ably be said to wink. Two or three  
times in the course of a single night  
this curious star can be seen to fade  
and then to brighten like a signal light.  
For about 1/10 and three-quarter hours  
it becomes fainter and fainter; then  
comes a change, and at the end of two  
and three-quarter hours more it is as  
bright as at the beginning. Unfortunately,  
it can be seen only with a telescope;  
yet it ranks as a sun.

His Kind of a Genius.

From the Detroit Times.  
Burr—What kind of a genius is Nabbs?  
Does he work by fits and starts?  
Kurr—No. He works by fits—and stops.



Senator McEnery's autophone has again  
caused excitement, but this time it was  
outside of the Senate chamber.

Three years ago this same autophone,  
or one like it, was the cause of con-  
sternation in the Upper House of Con-  
gress. Like Mr. McEnery, Senator Pet-  
tus, who was in the Senate at that time,  
was quite deaf. Just to be nice, Senator  
McEnery permitted Senator Pettus to  
try his "hearing piece."

Senator Pettus fastened it on his vest  
and awaited developments. It worked  
like a charm. Then the Senator took it  
off and placed it in his desk. The trouble  
began. The wires got mixed and the  
electrical contrivance buzzed.

No one could find the cause of the  
mysterious noise. For more than a day  
employees of the Capitol hunted the noise.  
A page finally discovered the autophone  
in Senator Pettus' desk.

Senator McEnery was one of the num-  
ber of Senators who witnessed the per-  
formance of "A Gentleman from Missis-  
sippi." He had the indispensable  
"hearing piece" with him, and all went  
well until the wires got crossed. At a  
subdued part of the play the buzzing be-  
gan. Senator McEnery looked on while  
the audience in his vicinity became  
amazed. People looked up in the gallery  
and craned their necks in every direc-  
tion.

Senator Foster, who sat beside his deaf  
colleague, got next to the cause, nudged  
Senator McEnery, and pointed to the  
autophone. By fixing some attachment,  
Senator McEnery stopped the buzzing.  
Once again during the performance the  
machine got unruly. The incident caused  
much laughter.

Mr. M. G. Seckendorf, at one time a  
well-known newspaper correspondent in  
this city, in charge of the New York  
Tribune bureau, was a visitor yesterday  
in the Senate press gallery. The "count"  
is doing newspaper work in New York  
City.

Senator Smith, of South Carolina, is  
one of the youngest members of the Sen-  
ate, being only forty-four years old. Thus  
far in his Senatorial career he has not  
been heard at any length on the floor,  
but his value has been found in other  
directions.

It was during a hearing on bucketshops  
and stock gambling that the young law-  
maker demonstrated that he was well in-  
formed on at least thousands of letters.  
The pertinent questions he fired upon  
the witnesses made the older and wiser Sen-  
ators pay attention. Mr. Smith is a planter  
and merchant, but his intimate knowledge  
of cotton and cotton movements began in  
1901 after the Sulley "break," when cotton  
dropped from 17 to 6 1/2 cents.

At that time he began the study of the  
cotton movement, attended boll-weevil  
conventions and became a national figure  
on account of his addresses throughout  
the great cotton centers. Senator Smith  
was field agent and general organizer for  
the Southern Cotton Association for three  
years, prior to his election as a United  
States Senator.

When Polite Elvins made his run for  
Congress he adopted a unique and novel  
method of getting his name before the  
people. He sent out thousands of letters,  
on the back of which was a colored map  
of his district and a picture of himself.  
The body of the letter went like this:  
"Success in politics is largely a matter  
of industry. I am working hard to win.  
I want you to spend a penny for me.  
Then you'll be a stockholder in my boom  
for Congress. A penny isn't much to  
you, but it may mean a vote for me, and  
one vote may elect me." Inclosed in the  
letter was a souvenir post card, on which  
he wanted the recipient to put a 1-cent  
stamp and send to a friend couched in  
terms like "Jim, I wish you would vote  
for this young fellow," or "Bill, I want  
you to give this chap a lift for my sake."

His method of canvass bore fruit, and  
Polite was elected by 207 votes to repre-  
sent the Thirtieth district of Missouri in  
the Sixty-first Congress.

Was Forced to It.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.  
"And this," said the young man who  
was showing his country relatives  
through the Museum of Art, "is a re-  
plica of the Venus de Milo."  
"Gosh!" said his Uncle Amasa, "she  
was a good looking, all right. Wasn't  
never married, was she?"  
"No, I don't believe she ever was."  
"I s'pose, bein' armless and not havin'  
a husband to hook up her clo's, she  
simply had to dress that way, no matter  
whether she liked it or not."

Love's Labor Lost.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.  
"I'm sorry," said the manager, when  
the advance agent had entered the private  
office, "but I'll have to discharge you."  
"What's the matter? You surely don't  
think I've been loafing on my job, do  
you?"  
"No. You've got the papers to print so  
many fine things about the star that she's  
demanding a raise of salary."

Painless Extraction.

From the Kansas City Star.  
Wholesale chicken thieves in Wyandotte  
County use chloroform to prevent noise  
in the henhouse. This is something en-  
tirely new in the line of painless extrac-  
tion.

TO-DAY IN HISTORY.

Establishment of the Interior Department—March 3.

The Interior Department, one of the  
nine executive departments of the gov-  
ernment, was established on March 3,  
1849. It is one of the most important  
to the people at large, of all the govern-  
ment departments, its scope being wide  
and diversified. It has supervision of  
Indian affairs; of the public lands, of  
mines; of pensions; of patents;  
of the census, when directed by law;  
of the Geological Survey; of education;  
of the custody and distribution of public  
documents; of railroads which have re-  
ceived subsidies from the United States;  
of the Territories; of national parks and  
reservations; of the returns office, and  
other miscellaneous business.

Most of the bureaus into which the de-  
partment is divided are presided over by  
commissioners appointed by the Presi-  
dent and with the advice of the Sen-  
ate, but the Secretary's office is the great  
clearing house of the department, and the  
various commissioners are subject to the  
Secretary's directions in the perfor-  
mance of their executive duties.

The first head of the department was  
Thomas O. Ewing, of Ohio, and the pres-  
ent head is Richard A. Ballinger. The  
Secretary has a seat in the Cabinet, and  
receives help in the administration of the  
department by the first and second as-  
sistant secretaries, as well as the various  
commissioners.

In other countries the so-called depart-  
ment of the interior varies greatly in its  
organization and in its scope, and many  
of the duties that